197 5/62 [514] Dogri.—It is a dialect of the Punjabi spoken in the Jammu Province and adjoining parts of the Punjab. Closely resembling the standard dialect it differs mainly in the forms used in the declension of nouns and in vocabulary which is influenced by Lahnda and Kashmiri. It has a written character of its own known as the Dogri but also called 'Takkari' derived from Takkri a tribe whose capital was at Sarada. The language has also been scientifically studied by Pandit Ganri Shankar, o. s., a native of the State who did considerable research work over the subject and has completed a grammar of Dogri. The scholar has been deputed to England by the Punjab Government for higher research work and by the next Census we hope to possess greater information about this language. Its speakers number 346,017 and there is also a record of 67 persons under a dialect Kandi.

Gujari.—The Gujari a dialect of the Rajasthani is the language of shepherd-ess Gujars who normally a pastoral people have settled in certain parts of the State adjoining rich pastures. The number of speakers is 317,742 against 283,482 of 1921. Under a love have returned the dialects Lahnda 1,337 and Marwari 228.

Western Pahari.—Pahari as the name implies means the language of people dwelling in the mountains and is used to denote all the three groups from Nepal in the east to Bhadarwah in the west. The Western Pahari is a conglomerate of a large number of dialects spoken in the hill country around Simla. These dialects have no standard form and beyond a few folk epics are literatureless. The dialects of Bhadarwahi, Bunu and Udhampuri and the Jagir of Poonch fall predominantly under its influence. The number of Pahari speakers is 615,038 against 330,280 of the 1921 Census. The speakers are distributed amongst the different dialects as follows:—

Pahari	...	595,734
Bhadarwahi	...	10,107
Gaddi	...	6,796
Pahari	...	3,423
Kanti	...	1,702
Total	...	615,038

000 **III. Languages of Asia and Europe.**—Persian and Tibetan are the Asiatic languages the first being from Persia to which the Shias of Baltistan look as the fountain head of their religion while the latter Tibetan especially Lhasi being as known as Lhasa the capital of Tibet where the Dalai Lama has his head quarters. Both these languages influence the education and literature of the Baltis and Buddakis. Of the European languages English has been recorded as the mother-tongue of 333 persons enumerated in Kashmir South and Jammu district. These Englishmen must be particularly confined to the cities of Srinagar and Jammu. The speakers of other European languages enumerated only in the town scattered about the country.

197 **IV. Unclassified Languages.**—At the present Census under the heading unclassified have been recorded Bhotkatia Chodali 66, Dhangari 3, Dhunnar 335, Kanjuti 5, Kanwali 1, Khakha 71, Khilkhi 210, Khowari 120, Khuskat 24, Mahalami 1, Mongoli 3, Nurnati 1, Rondu 1, Shangari 86 and Purmi 70. It is hoped that by the time of the next Census the important ones will be relegated to their proper orders and the other entries having only a few persons recorded under them, due to misspelling will be rejected.

V. General Distribution of Languages and the Linguistic Key Vernacular Languages.—The accompanying map presents a bird's eye view of the linguistic distribution of the three provinces and the percentages by districts of the principal languages shown on the one side of the map under the subject of predominance. It is apparent the existence of regional barriers such as the high